DEATH AND FUNERAL

DRAWER 2

M.T.L. LATER YEARS

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Mary Todd Lincoln

Death and Funeral

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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71 2009 085.04437

Death of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

The widow of the martyr President, Mrs. Mary Lincoln, died at Springfield, Illinois, July 16th, of paralysis. She has been in very feeble health for several months. We find the following sketch of her life in a special despatch to the Inter Ocean:

Mrs. Lincoln, whose maiden name was Mary Todd, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in December, 1818. Her relatives coming to this city to live, she came here in 1839, and here she was married Nov. 2nd, 1842, to Abraham Lincoln, the marriage ceremony being performed at the residence of her brother-in-law, the Hon. N. W. Edwards, in whose house she has just died. Some years afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln took up their residence in a two-story frame house at the corner of Jackson and Eighth streets, where they lived until Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, in 1860. Removing with him to Washington, she shared with him the trials of the war, and when he was stricken down by an assassin at her side in Ford's Theater, her mind received a shock that left it considerably impaired. It was this shock that led to the display of many eccentricities, and which caused her friends to secure treatment for her in a private retreat at Batavia some years ago. In the fall after the assassination Mrs. Lincoln moved to Chicago, where she comfortably resided in her own residence. She lived there both before and after her retirement to Batavia, from which retreat she was taken after her mind had been considerably improved. In the summer of 1876 Mrs. Lincoln went to Europe and resided nearly four years at Pau, a celebrated watering place in south part of France. There she received a fall which injured her spine and considerably added to her troubles. Returning to America in 1880 she arrived in this city early in November of that year, and resided at the home of the Hon. N. W. Edwards until the fall of 1881, when she went to New York and received treatment for an affection of the eye and diabetes. It was during that time that Mrs. Lincoln's financial matters were so widely discussed, which discussion led to the increase of her pension to $5,000 annually by Congress. On the 24th of last March Mrs. Lincoln again came to this city. Here she lived in complete retirement, seeing only a few friends, confined to her room, and unable to take exercise. She has suffered considerably, and this, coupled with her almost pyæmic condition, led to the appearance of boils and carbuncles upon all parts of her body. These rapidly exhausted her strength, and Saturday she became worse, and sank continually until death relieved her at 8:15 o'clock this evening.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln—Eddie, Thomas, Robert and Willie. Mr. Robert T. Lincoln is the only surviving member of the family, and he has the sympathy of a nation in his bereavement. Mrs. Lincoln has many friends in this city, who deeply mourn her sad death.

Death of Abraham Lincoln's Widow.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, widow of the late president, died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. N. W. Edwards, last evening, at 8:15 o'clock. She had been greatly afflicted in both body and mind for some time, and on Saturday evening suffered a stroke of paralysis, from the effects of which she was unconscious until she died.

Mrs. Lincoln's maiden name was Tod, and her family was a prominent one at Lexington, Ky., where she married Abraham Lincoln in 1842. Lieut. Tod, of the rebel army, was her brother. She visited Europe, and remained there a long time since the assassination of her husband, and though amply provided for had of late years seemed to dread poverty and fear that she would die in the poor house. This was evidently the result of a shattered mind, but congress only recently voted her a pension of $5,000 per year. Her son Robert T. Lincoln is at present secretary of war in President Arthur's cabinet.

A Proclamation by Mayor Crook.

The arrangements for the funeral of the late Mrs. Lincoln are all complete, and the services will be held at ten o'clock this morning, at the First Presbyterian church. This was the arrangement as agreed upon by the friends here, and met with the approval of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, who arrived in the city at 4:20 last evening. The services will be conducted by Rev. James A. Reed, and the music will be rendered by Mrs. Henkle, Miss Cullom, Mr. Will L. Grimsley and Mr. Fred Fisher. The pall-bearers will be Gov. S. M. Cullom, Judge S. H. Treat, Hon. James C. Conkling, Hon. Milton Hay, Hon. O. M. Hatch, Jacob Bunn, esq., Col. John Williams and Capt. J. S. Bradford.

A committee has been appointed to represent the citizens of Springfield on the occasion, consisting of Gen. John A. McClernand, Hon. D. T. Littler, Mayor A. N. J. Crook, Judge C. S. Zane, J. Taylor Smith, esq., C. L. Conkling, esq., Judge James H. Matheny and Samuel H. Jones, esq. The Lincoln Guard of Honor will have charge of the floral decorations.

ACTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the state officers, held at the governor's office, yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:

Mrs. Mary Lincoln is dead. A woman who owned the name and love of the most distinguished citizen of our state, shared with him the highest honors that can be conferred by the people of this country, and had a wife's part in the fame of one of the noblest characters in history. As in life she participated in the distinguished honors conferred upon her noble husband, so in death will she rest with him in a place marked with a nation's admiration and a people's gratitude. During the many years since her cruel bereavement, her life has been one of continual suffering and trial, and the sympathy of the American people has gone out to her from their inmost heart; therefore

Resolved, That we, as a mark of regard for her memory and esteem for her womanly virtues, offer this simple tribute of respect, and that we extend to her distinguished son, Robert T. Lincoln, and other surving relatives, the full measure of our sympathy in their sad bereavement.

It was also resolved that the state officers attend the funeral in a body. The following constitute those who are recognized by this resolution:

S. M. Cullom, governor.
J. M. Hamilton, lieutenant-governor.
H. D. Dement, secretary of state.
C. P. Swigert, auditor of public accounts.
Edward Rutz, treasurer.
J. P. Slade, superintendent of public instruction.
James Mc Cartney, attorney-general.
Isaac H. Elliott, adjutant-general.
F. H. Wines, secretary board of public charities.
S. D. Fisher, secretary state board of agriculture.
A. H. Worthen, curator of museum.
E. A. Snively, clerk of the supreme court.
George W. Jones, clerk of the appellate court.
John Moses, clerk of the railroad and warehouse commission.
J. H. Rauch, secretary state board of health.
N. L. Freeman, reporter of the supreme court.
C. W. Day, secretary of state board of pharmacy.
John S. Lord, secretary of the bureau of labor statistics.

Attorney-General Mc Cartney, Treasurer Rutz and Appellate Court Clerk Jones were appointed a committee to represent the state officers at the citizens' meeting.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

At the citizens' meeting held at the Leland Hotel last night, Hon. D. T. Littler, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

The citizens of Springfield, the home and resting place of Abraham Lincoln, whose name has become canonized in the hearts of all lovers of liberty the world over, and who will be gratefully remembered as long as free government continues to be appreciated by mankind, have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Mary Todd Lincoln, his relict, and mother of his only surviving son. She bore his name, was partaker of his triumphs, his joys and sorrows. She witnessed his assassination and received a shock from which she never recovered. She mourned his tragic and untimely death, and refused to be comforted. And now, after many years of anguish, both of body and mind, she sleeps in death in the very room where she gave her marriage vow to the man whose genius and patriotism rendered the name of Lincoln immortal, and who died "with malice toward none, with charity for all." With her the trials of life are over and her spirit has gone to join that of her illustrious husband, as we trust in the home of the blest. It is fitting that such a person should not pass silently and unnoticed to the tomb. Therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Springfield will, as a testimonial of their appreciation and respect for the deceased, attend her funeral.

As a further mark of respect for the deceased, we recommend that the mayor of the city issue his proclamation requesting the closing of business hours on the day appointed for the funeral.

The secretary of the meeting is requested to furnish Hon. Robert T. Lincoln (only surviving child of the deceased,) and other near relatives, copies of these resolutions.

FLORAL TRIBUTE.

Alderman Fleury, of the sub-committee to whom the matter had been referred, reported that Maj. Herrick had telegraphed from Chicago that he had procured a citizens' floral tribute, which would be here on time.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 18, 1882.

To the People of Springfield:

Mary Lincoln, widow of ex-President Lincoln, whose name and reputation will live in American history along with Washington's, and more especially will be remembered by the citizens of Springfield with pleasure and admiration as long as political and religious liberty remains the primary object of self-government, departed this life on Sunday morning, the 16th inst. Therefore, on account of the position of the deceased, and the relation she bore to the liberator of 4,000,000 human beings from bondage, I respectfully request the citizens of Springfield to abstain from business occupations during the funeral ceremonies of the widow of Abraham Lincoln.

A. N. J. CROOK, Mayor.

NOTES.

The members of the citizens' committee are requested to meet at the Leland hotel at 9 o'clock this morning. The state officers are requested to assemble at the east front of the capitol at 9:30 o'clock this morning, where carriages will be in waiting.

Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln is ill in Chicago, and was unable to accompany her husband to this city. Their children are in Colorado.

Many of the old time friends of Mrs. Lincoln gazed for the last time upon her features yesterday afternoon, while the body was lying in state at the residence of Hon. N. W. Edwards.

The Hon. William Thomas, of Jacksouville, who is now eighty years of age, has signified his intention of attending the funeral.

Mr. Isham, the law partner of Robert T. Lincoln, Norman Williams, Col. Jackson and Mr. Bishop, all of Chicago, and all personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, and Col. J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Louis, have telegraphed that they will be here to attend the funeral.

In accordance with the recommendation of the mayor for the suspension of business to-day, and out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Lincoln, the Springfield postoffice will be closed between the hours of 10 a. m., and 12 m.

REST AT LAST.

Death of Mrs. Lincoln After Eighteen Years of Sorrow.

Citizens' Meeting Held Last Night.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, whose alarming illness was noted in the REGISTER of Sunday last, died at a quarter past 8 o'clock on the evening of that day. The later chapters in the history of this unfortunate lady are mournful ones, and in pondering them one cannot doubt that after more than eighteen years of mental anguish she welcomed that rest and peace which the grave gives, and which was denied to her in life.

Mary Lincoln was the daughter of Hon. R. S. Todd, and was born on the 13th of December, 1818. She visited Springfield at different times, and in 1839 came here to remain. On November 4, 1842, she was married to Abraham Lincoln, at the house of Hon. N. W. Edwards. The newly-married pair made their home for some time at Mr. Edwards', and afterward boarded at what was then the Globe Hotel, on West Adams street, between Third and Fourth, where Robert Lincoln, their first child, was born in 1843. The three other children of that marriage, Eddie, Willie and Thomas, the latter known as "Tad," are all dead, so that her only remaining child is Robert T. Lincoln, the present secretary of war. Three sisters and several half-sisters survive her. The sisters are Mrs. Dr. William S. Wallace, Mrs. N. W. Edwards and Mrs. C. M. Smith. Hon. John T. Stuart is a cousin.

Mrs. Lincoln was an intelligent lady and before and after her marriage occupied a prominent position in Springfield society. After her marriage she saw her husband rise into eminence, and, in 1861, after he had attained the highest political position which an American can reach in this country, she accompanied him to Washington where he entered upon the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of chief magistrate of the union. There, a little more than five years later, after he had conducted a gigantic civil war to a successful issue, and been hailed as the emancipator of four million slaves, she saw that husband stricken down by the hand of an assassin. Ever since that memorable 14th of April, 1865, she has been a sorrowing woman. The bullet from the murderous pistol of John Wilkes Booth shattered the cup of her joy when it ended the life of her companion. Since the enactment of the national tragedy at Washington, most Americans are familiar with the history of Mrs. Lincoln. She passed a number of years in Chicago, and about three years abroad. For a time she was an inmate of a private institution at Batavia, Ill., where diseases of the mental and the nervous system are treated. For several years past she has made her home in this city, with her sister, Mrs. Edwards. During the past year she was absent for a time in New York, where she went for medical treatment. She returned here in March last, and much of the time since, has been under the care of Dr. Dresser, who doubtless did everything that skill could do, to sustain her failing health. As heretofore noted she was a sufferer for several weeks past from boils and carbuncles. On Saturday afternoon she was stricken with apoplectic paralysis and gradually passed into a comatose condition from which she only awakened Over There, as above noted.

A dispatch was received from her son, Robert, yesterday, which announced that he would reach this city this afternoon. Until he comes, arrangements for the funeral will not be completed, though it is probable it will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, at the First Presbyterian church.

Last night a meeting of citizens was held at the Leland Hotel, to take action in regard to the death of Mrs. Lincoln, and make such arrangements as to the funeral as might be deemed appropriate. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Crook, and on motion of Hon. D. T. Littler, Gen. John A. McClernand was called to the chair. Paul Selby, esq., was chosen secretary, on motion of Mayor Crook.

The chair briefly stated the object of the meeting, and remarked that he deemed it eminently proper that the people of Springfield should take public action and give expression to their feelings—in fact, he regarded it a duty that they owed to the deceased, [illegible] relatives, and to themselves.

Gov. Cullom briefly expressed his entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and suggested that suitable resolutions be drawn and that steps be taken to secure a suspension of business during the progress of the funeral services and the performance of the rites of sepulture. Before resuming his seat, he moved the appointment of a committee of five, whose duty it should be to frame resolutions, and report them at a meeting to be held at the Leland Hotel to-night, together with such other recommendations as might be determined upon. The motion prevailed, and this motion was followed by another, by Hon. D. T. Littler, that Gen. McClernand should be the chairman of the committee. This motion prevailed, and the chair announced the committee as follows: John A. McClernand, D. T. Littler, Charles S. Zane, J. Taylor Smith and C. L. Conkling, and on motion of Hon. Charles A. Keyes, Mayor Crook was added to the committee.

Messrs. J. E. K. Herrick, S. H. Jones, Frank Fleury and John W. Bunn were appointed a committee to obtain a citizens' floral tribute. Mr. Herrick was delegated to go to Chicago for the purpose, and he left on the midnight train.

On motion the meeting adjourned until this evening at eight o'clock.

ing a report of the meeting or an expression of the individual views of those participating. Amongst those in attendance were James Fairchild, William James, Enoch Paine, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Prather, John Greenwood, K. M. Ohman, W. C. Poffenbarger, W. F. Bischoff and S. Bogardus. Another meeting is to be held next week, and meantime an effort will be made to get an expression of the views of the democratic and republican candidates. If these do not prove satisfactory, it is probable a ticket will be nominated. This movement is not confined to Springfield, but extends throughout the county.

RATES AND RULES

Local notices fifteen cents per line.
Church entertainments and strictly notices, resolutions, etc., one-half price.
Legal notices as low as any paper in the city.
Display advts $1 per inch first insertion.
Advertisements, contracted for a specified time and stopped previous to that time, will be charged short rates.

CUTS MUST BE SOLID METAL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
LLOYD F HAMILTON.
For Representatives,
(Two to be voted for.)
B F. CALDWELL,
GEORGE W MURRAY.
For County Judge,
JAMES H. MATHENY.
For County Clerk,
LEWIS DOBLAN.
For County Treasurer,
JOHN NELSON.
For Sheriff,
ALFRED C. MALONE.
For Superintendent of Schools,
A. J SMITH.
For Coroner,
E. A. ELKIN.

Congressional Convention.

The democratic congressional convention for the Thirteenth congressional district of Illinois will be held at Springfield on Thursday, July 20, 1882, at one o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for congress in said district. The several counties in said district will be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred votes, and one delegate for every fraction in excess of two hundred and fifty, based on the vote cast for Winfield S Hancock in 1880, as follows:

Christian, 3,346 votes, 7 delegates.
Mason, 1,924 votes, 4 delegates.
Menard, 1,473 votes, 3 delegates.
Morgan, 3,452 votes, 7 delegates.
Sangamon, 6,196 votes, 12 delegates.
Tazewell, 3,367 votes, 7 delegates.

M. D. RICKS, Secretary. T. W. McNEELY, Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Independent candidate for representative.
Hon. Davis.

MINOR MENTION.

—Col. W. D. Crowell has gone to Cairo, to visit his son.

—Hon. J. C. Robinson left on the O. & M., yesterday, for the southeast.

—It is said that Hon. Robert T. Lincoln will remain in the city a number of days.

—Jim Maxcy has had a strikingly correct portrait of himself painted on the side of his business house.

—Miss Annn Grosbernt, who has been visiting friends in the city, returned to her home at Mt. Pulaski last evening.

—J. E. Hudson, of the Central railroad, has gone a junketing to the west and north, and will be absent a week or two.

—Charley Cumming, an old time capitolian typographical artist, now representing the St. Louis Type Fouadry, called yesterday.

—Mr. C. F. Brown, tepresenting the firm of Roehm & Davison, wholesale mnnufncturers of carriage goods, of Detroit, Mich., was in the city yesterday, and attended the funeral of Mrs. Lincoln.

—John Flynn lived in the family of Hon. N. W. Edwards from 1854 to 1859, and yesterday remained nt the house, in charge of Mrs. Lincoln's things, while the family were absent nt the funeral.

is the matter. As to baking powders, we could suggest a dozen that would be as ridiculous in giving a fair idea of their relative merits to an uninstructed mind, as the one here mentioned. The truth is, that the best test to make of a baking powder is to try it in making bread, and see which makes the most and best. To this practical test all of the established brands of powder have been put, and housekeepers have very generally made up their minds which they prefer, and the iodine testers will find ultimately that households that have for years used a favorite brand will not be apt to make a change on the test proposed.—*American Grocer.*

Pure ice cream $1.50 a gallon, at O'Donnell's. Leave your order.

Dr A. E. Prince will meet his appointment to-morrow.

Choice Lemons at Cochran's, 25 cents per dozen.

Western Holiness Association Camp-Meeting.

The O. & M. Railway will run a special train from Pana to Virginia and return, on Sunday, July 23, leaving Pana 7 a. m., Springfield 8:50 a. m. Returning, leave Virginia at 6 p. m. Fare for the round trip, 70 cents.

Will You?

Come and buy Teas, Soaps and Canned Fruit, at bed-rock figures, at O. B. Sandders & Co's.

Merrell's Washing Compound for sale in the shoe shop on Monroe, corner of Fifth street, Springfield, Ill.

To Druggists.

Situation wanted in a drug store by a first-class pharmaceutist and chemist, of eighteen years' experience as proprietor prescription clerk. Apply to G. C., STATE REGISTER office.

Still the great rush is for Mt. Olive flour. It is sold by all city groceries. Its motto is—"always pure."

Iron Safes.

A person can buy a new iron safe, arranged to suit them, or can buy a second-hand one cheap, by inquiring at this office.

We Have Them!

We have a nice line of Picture Cards, for advertising purposes, which we will sell or print, in lots of 500 or upward, at almost the price of plain cards. They are nice things to have, and still better to give away.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCHOOL HOUSE SITE.

The Purchase of Gen. McClernand's Residence Talked Of.

A special meeting of the board of education was held last night for the purpose of hearing the report of the finance committee relative to the purchase of a school house site on the north side of the city. President Hay occupied the chair, and all the members were present with the exception of Mr. Tracy. The committee reported adversely on certain property belonging to Gen. McClernand between Ninth and Tenth streets, that had been offered, and stated that an offer had been made for the sale of Gen. McClernand's residence property, on the corner of Enos avenue and Sixth street. This ground is 454 by 160 feet, and is offered for $17,000. On motion of Mr. Hudson the finance committee were instructed to offer Gen. McClernand $15,000 for the property. The president and secretary were instructed to ask permission of the city council to make the purchase.

On motion, the board adjourned.

Funeral Services of the Late Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

A Large Attendance of Old Time Friends of the Deceased.

Description of the Floral Decorations.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Abraham Lincoln were held at the First Presbyterian church yesterday morning, in the presence of a concourse so large as to tax the audience room beyond its seating capacity, and there were hundreds, perhaps, who sought for and were unable to obtain admittance. As early as nine o'clock in the morning, or a full hour before the time announced for the services to begin, many people, in anticipation of a crush, proceeded to the church, and quite a large number succeeded in getting in, but the doors were afterwards closed, and from that time until fifteen minutes to ten o'clock all comers were forced to submit to such accomodations as the sidewalks and the steps afforded. At the hour mentioned, the doors were thrown open, and the room was crowded almost as quickly as the fact can be stated. Precisely at ten o'clock Mrs. Knap sounded the first notes of a dirge on the organ, and two or three minutes later the funeral party entered and passed up the north aisle. First came Judge S. H. Treat and Col. John Williams, then the remains borne by Gov. Cullom, Hon. Milton Hay, Hon. James C. Conkling, Gen. John A. McClernand, Jacob Bunn, Esq., and Capt. John S. Bradford. Hon. Robert T. Lincoln and Mrs. W. S. Wallace, followed, and then came Hon. and Mrs. N. W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith and other relatives and old-time friends of the family and friends of Robert Lincoln, and after these the citizens' committee. The state officers had previously entered and been assigned seats on the north side of the room, well to the front. When the casket had been deposited in front of the altar, the choir, composed of Mrs. Henkle, Miss Ella Cullom, Mr. Will L. Grimsley and Mr. Fred Fisher, sang in a touchingly sweet manner, "God is a Spirit." Then there was scripture reading and a prayer by Rev. C. O. Post, after which the choir again sang, "Nearer My God to Thee," with solo by Mr. Grimsley. A feeling and appropriate funeral discourse was then pronounced by Rev. James A. Reed, based on the words forming the 14th verse of the 14th chapter of the second book of Samuel: "For we must needs die, and are as water spilt on the ground, which can not be gathered up again; neither doth God respect any person; yet doth He devise means, that His banished be not expelled from Him."

Appropriate reference was made to the exalted character of Mr. Lincoln, and the great service he rendered his country in its hour of peril. It was the wife of this great character—a very prince among men, whom the people now mourned. She had stood by the side of her noble husband in his joys and sorrows, and when he went down by the hand of an assassin she was also stricken, and was for eighteen years thereafter a dying woman—a mental and physical wreck. Some reference was made to the distinguished ancestry of Mrs. Lincoln, and she was pictured as having been, in her younger days, a vivacious, brilliant woman, highly educated, a fine conversationalist, hospitable and fond of entertaining. She united with the First Presbyterian church in this city in 1852, and the speaker believed she was now with her husband, in the land of the blest.

After the sermon, Mrs. Henkle sang with characteristic sweetness and power, "I know that my Redeemer Liveth," and this was followed by prayer by Rev. T. A. Parker. The remains, followed by the mourning relatives, were then taken from the church, the choir meanwhile singing "Rest, Spirit Rest."

The cortege having reformed, moved with slow and measured tread to Oak Ridge Cemetery, where an immense concourse of people had assembled before its arrival. The hearse was driven to the south side of the monument, while the friends proceeded to the northern side. The remains were here taken in charge by the pall-bearers, and escorted by the Lincoln Guard of Honor, they proceeded to the door of the catacomb, while the friends approached from the north. The casket was then placed by the side of the sarcophagus, in which lie the remains of the immortal Lincoln. Thus did the hands of affection complete the last duty that they could perform for the dead,—and Abraham and Mary Lincoln, re-united at last in death, were left to their final sleep.

THE FLORAL DECORATIONS.

The floral decorations at the church were quite elaborate, and all of the designs were beautiful and in good taste. The more notable pieces were those furnished by the citizens of Springfield. The most elaborate of these was a combination, consisting of a passion cross and anchor, surmounted by a crown, made of carnations, tube roses and tea roses. The base was of carnations, violets, pansies and hollyhocks, twined with smilax.

Another design was two pillows, made of tea roses, carnations, etc., and bore the inscription, "From the Citizens of Springfield," wrought in immortelles.

Still another was a "Book of Life," made of carnations, rosebuds and tea roses, and inscribed with the words "Mary Lincoln," in forget-me-nots.

The remaining piece of the citizens' collection was "Gates Ajar," formed of carnations, tube roses, rosebuds, and other fine selections from the storehouse of Flora. Through the partially opened gates, a small marble statute of Lincoln was visible.

Of other designs we note: "Gates Ajar," in carnations, asclepia, and rosebuds.

"Gates Ajar," a larger piece than the one last referred to, composed of rosebuds, tube roses and carnations.

Standing lyre, made of sweet allysum, rosebuds and carnations.

Large pillow, with standing wreath, the whole surmounted with a star; on the pillow, the word "Lincoln," in blue immortelles. This was composed of Marchal Neil roses, carnations and tube roses.

A column, on which was perched a beautiful white dove, with outspread wings. This was formed of tube roses, carnations and rosebuds.

A standing cross and anchor, made of carnations and rosebuds.

A star above the pulpit, wrought of lillies.

Two baskets; roses, carnations and candy tuft.

On the casket an elegant design; cross with crown, made of rosebuds, carnations and tube roses.

The citizens' committee furnished smilax, which was profusely used.

The drapery was in velvet and broadcloth, furnished by Mr. T. C. Smith.

The decorations at the monument were by the Lincoln Guard of Honor.

The top of the sarcophagus was covered with evergreens and cut flowers, and the interior of the catacomb was lined with evergreens. Above the door leading into the catacomb was the single word "Lincoln," wrought in flowers.

NOTES.

The arrangements for the funeral, which were in charge of Thomas C. Smith, were perfect in every detail.

The casket which enclosed the remains, was of rosewood; with a golden case. It was covered with rich corded black satin, laid in heavy folds, and the mountings were gold and silver.

Business was quite generally suspended during the services.

Pittman photographed the floral designs furnished by the citizens for the funeral.

A sketch was made of the scene inside

(incomplete)

The death of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, which happened the present week, opens the way to some interesting talk about Mr. Lincoln's love affairs, of which there seems to have been several. His first and deepest love, which he never quite forgot, was for a Miss Rutledge, who belonged to the famous South Carolina family. Another lover won her, but went east to take back his parents. He delayed his return so long that Lincoln pressed his suit and won the girl's affections. But she would not consent to marry before obtaining a release from her old lover. The doubt and uncertainty wore upon her, and she died in 1835 of brain fever. Grief for her unsettled Lincoln's mind, and some months elapsed before he recovered his sanity. After this, at the age of 27, he devoted himself to Miss Owens, but she declined his hand. After this he met Miss Todd at the house of Mrs. Edwards. She turned off Douglas, and as the story goes captivated Lincoln from "the very moment she considered it expedient to do so." She was ambitious to marry a man with a future, and was soon engaged to Lincoln. Then a sister of Edwards came in his way, and he wanted Miss Todd to release him from his engagement. The bother wore on him and he "run off the track" again, and was crazy for nearly a year. They had to "keep razors and knives away from him." When he recovered he was advised not to marry Miss Todd, but he went and did it "on one or two hours' notice." The story goes that "he looked like one going to the slaughter," and even said that "he was driven into it" by the Edwards family. It does not appear, however, that the marriage was an unhappy one. She made a faithful wife, and he proved himself a faithful husband.

Jaconia Pioneer ed. 7-21-82

Philadelphia Yesterdays

FROM THE

PUBLIC LEDGER

Ninety Years Ago Today

"A handsome covered wagon, for two persons, made by Ford, of New York," was advertised for sale at half price by Mandy's Stables, Race street below 9th.

"Towanda and other relief notes taken at par," announced a variety store at 100 North 2d street, advertising an assortment of "cutlery, combs, watches, accordions, suspenders, etc."

A man living in Buck lane, "near the United States Arsenal," advertised that four head of cattle had broken into his yard and asked that the owner call for them and pay damages to his property.

Fifty Years Ago Today

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of President Lincoln, died in Springfield, Ill., after a long illness. Her son, Robert Todd Lincoln, then Secretary of War, was on his way from Washington to Springfield.

A Baltimore man named Addison was killed in a pistol duel at six paces in Lunenberg County, Va., with a man from that place, named Garland, whom Addison had accused of telling his fiancee that he (Addison) was only "flirting with her."

The First City Troop of Philadelphia planned to march home from Lewistown, a distance of 160 miles, after the annual encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at that place.

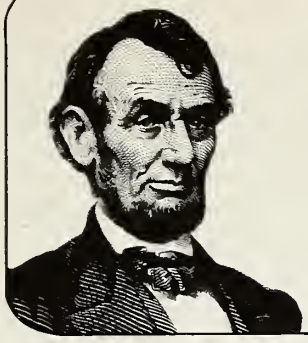
Twenty-five Years Ago Today

Judge Melvin, addressing Elks in convention here, urged abandonment of the elk's tooth as a symbol, citing alarm expressed by the press, State legislators and President Roosevelt lest the practice of wearing the teeth as charms result in extermination of the American elk. Twenty-five thousand members of the order dined on clams, potatoes, corn and bluefish at a clambake at Washington Park, on the Delaware River.

The State Highway Commissioner reported more than $5,000,000 available for road construction in Pennsylvania.

A $100,000,000 consolidation of legitimate and vaudeville theatres in this country and Europe was said to be planned by Klaw & Erlanger.

7/4/30



Lincoln Lore

November, 1981

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MARY TODD LINCOLN (1818-1882)

At 8:15 on the evening of July 16 a hundred years ago, Mary Todd Lincoln died in Springfield, Illinois. Since her return from Pau, France, in 1880, she had been living with her sister and brother-in-law, Elizabeth and Ninian Wirt Edwards. Declining health rather than a desire to end her self-imposed exile abroad had caused Mrs. Lincoln to come back to Springfield. Since her husband's assassination, Mary had said repeatedly that Springfield held too many memories.

Though she had taken no exercise for a long time, Mrs. Lincoln was able with assistance to move about her room until the afternoon before her last day. Plagued with boils, diabetes, and probably other illnesses as well, Mary's health had not been good for years, but her death came as a surprise. It was reported that she was planning a trip to the seashore to restore her health. She had refused to see a physician for some time, but after her collapse on the afternoon of the fifteenth, she consented to see the Edwardses' family doctor, T. W. Dresser.

There was nothing Dr. Dresser could do, and Mary realized that her end was near. She did not express any concern about the future or leave any dying message. Or perhaps it would be better to say, she had been leaving her dying message in letters and conversations since 1865: she wanted to be free of earth's sorrows and to be reunited with her husband and children in the next world. Late on the evening of the fifteenth, she lost the ability to speak and answered questions by blinking her eyes. At 1 a.m. on the sixteenth, she lapsed into a coma. She died without any signs of pain.

Mrs. Lincoln's only surviving son, Robert Todd Lincoln, was serving as Secretary of War in Washington. Informed by telegraph that his mother was failing, he received hourly messages on her condition. He arrived in Springfield Tuesday morning, July 18. The funeral was the next day.

Mrs. Lincoln's body lay on view in a casket in the Edwardses' north double parlor. She had married Abraham Lincoln on the same spot some forty years before. Her hands were visible in the casket, and reporters noticed her wedding ring.

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. The last photograph of Mrs. Lincoln.

The casket was closed at the house and taken to the First Presbyterian Church, which was thronged with mourners. All business in Springfield halted at this point. Shelby M. Cullom, Judge Samuel H. Treat, Milton Hay, James C. Conkling, Colonel John Williams, General John A. McClernand, J. A. Jones, J. S. Bradford, and Jacob Bunn placed the coffin at the foot of the altar.

Most of the pallbearers' names are familiar to Lincoln students. Shelby Cullom became a political associate of Lincoln's after the 1856 Presidential election when Cullom joined the Republican party. In 1864 he defeated Lincoln's old law partner, John Todd Stuart, in a race for the United States House of Representatives. At the time of Mrs. Lincoln's funeral, he was Governor of Illinois.

Samuel H. Treat was Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Abraham Lincoln had argued many cases before him. Milton Hay had studied law in the Stuart and Lincoln office. By the time of Mrs. Lincoln's funeral, he had retired from a successful practice.

James Cook Conkling was the friend of longest standing among Mrs. Lincoln's pallbearers. In 1841 Conkling had married Mercy Ann Levering, one of Mary's closest friends. He was a political ally of Lincoln's, close enough for the President to entrust him with reading an important public letter on administration policy to a Union mass meeting in Springfield in 1863. Conkling was a successful lawyer.

John Williams was a Springfield merchant and banker, active in Republican politics, who had accompanied President Lincoln's remains from Washington to Springfield in 1865. John A. McClernand was one of three Democrats among the pallbearers. His association with Lincoln dated only from the Civil War when Lincoln made him a general as part of his policy of giving military appointments (and those only) to members of both parties.

John S. Bradford, also a Democrat, had been a neighbor of the Lincolns' and had run the store where they bought their books and stationery. Jacob Bunn,

Springfield grocer and banker, was among the few pallbearers who had at least as close a relationship with Mrs. Lincoln as with her husband. After Mary was released from an insane asylum in 1875, he managed her estate, sending her the income from it while she resided in Europe. J. A. Jones has not been identified.

The church was elaborately decorated. Between the casket and the altar stood a representation in flowers of the "Pearly Gates Ajar," three feet high. Visible through the arch of the gates was a bust of Abraham Lincoln. To modern taste the symbols might seem a little heavy-handed, but it can at least be said that this was an accurate reflection of Mrs. Lincoln's views. There was a floral cross, five feet high, and a floral pillow given by the citizens of Springfield. Carnations formed the shape of an open book on which "Mary Lincoln" was written in forget-me-nots. At the foot of her coffin was a broken column on which a representation of a snow white dove was perched.

The Reverend R. O. Post of Springfield's First Congregational Church began the service by reading a scriptural passage and a prayer. The choir sang "Nearer My God to Thee." Mrs. Lincoln had apparently expressed a desire to have no eulogy, and the Reverend James A. Reed, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, dwelt in his sermon on an analogy with two pines he had seen standing side by side in the Allegheny Mountains. They had grown up so closely together that their roots were intertwined and their trunks appeared almost joined at the base. One had been blasted by a storm and died, and in a few years the companion tree wasted away and died as well. Reed thought Abraham's and Mary's lives were very like those of the two pine trees. John Wilkes Booth's bullet killed her as surely as it did her husband. Her life after April 15, 1865, was only a living death.

At the end of the sermon, the Reverend T. A. Parker of the First Methodist Church read a prayer. The coffin, followed by a long procession of carriages, was taken to Oak Ridge Cemetery. Reed said a brief prayer in the vestibule of the Lincoln Tomb.

Like her husband, Mary became the subject of myth almost immediately. Jane Grey Swisshelm, a feminist reformer and journalist who had met Mary Todd Lincoln in Washington during the Civil War, hastened to write a letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, eulogizing her old friend. Mrs. Swisshelm (now single; she was divorced from Mr. Swisshelm) wrote an interesting and not altogether inaccurate letter. "I never knew a woman," she said, "who more completely merged herself in her husband"—a judgment with which most modern writers would be in complete agreement. Such was not the reigning interpretation among the first generation of Lincoln biographers. Ward Hill Lamon, whose *Life of Abraham Lincoln* appeared in Mary's lifetime, and William H. Herndon, whose famous biography of his law partner would be published seven years after her funeral, depicted Lincoln's marriage as a trial of conflict and woe.

Mrs. Swisshelm bent over backwards to defend Mrs. Lincoln. That was hardly inappropriate for a eulogy, of course, and it did lead her to a very interesting defense of Mrs. Lincoln's taste for finery in clothing. That had been the object of some criticism from those who thought a wartime White House should appear more Spartan and self-sacrificing. Mrs. Swisshelm insisted that Mary would gladly have joined a society against using foreign

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 2. Mrs. Lincoln as fashion plate: was finery her patriotic duty?

dress goods during the war. There were various movements among women during the Civil War to eschew finery and especially foreign-made finery in order to save money better spent for patriotic purposes. Lincoln and Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase opposed Mrs. Lincoln's participation, however, because the government needed the tariff revenue from imported goods to support the war effort. Their making the "wearing of rich clothing a patriotic duty" coincided with Mary's inclinations anyway: hence all the finery.

Two other points made by Mrs. Swisshelm were to reverberate through the Lincoln literature for a century. Mrs. Lincoln, she wrote, "was the inspiration of her husband's political career." Although Lamon spoke in a vague way of Mary's ambition as a goad to Abraham's career, Herndon was to argue quite a different thesis. To be sure, Herndon mentioned Mrs. Lincoln's ambition, but he saw the marriage as such a disastrous match that he could hardly attribute any happy consequence to it in a direct way, least of all, Lincoln's rise to the Presidency. He did, however, suggest a backhanded way in which Mary had an influence on that career: Lincoln's home life was so wretched that he tended steadily to his career rather than go home and spend time with his wife. That was probably nonsense, but Herndon was certainly correct in another judgment on his famous law partner. "His ambition was a little engine that knew no rest," Herndon said. He knew, in this case from firsthand experience, that Lincoln needed no external goad to success.

Mrs. Swisshelm was wrong, and her error was to have effects quite different from what she intended. She pointed to Mary's role with feminist pride. Later, a more sentimental public which preferred to see its political heroes as ambitionless statues, would *blame* Mary for the sin of ambition. Lincoln, they would say, had no such fault, but his wife did and drove him, a reluctant and self-effacing man, to realms of power he never lusted after himself.

Jane Grey Swisshelm had been an ardent antislavery advocate, by her own admission often critical of President Lincoln for moving too slowly against slavery. Her letter on Mary Todd Lincoln stated boldly: "In statesmanship she was farther-sighted than he [Lincoln]—was more radically opposed to slavery, and urged him to Emancipation, as a matter of right, long before he saw it as a matter of necessity." This judgment, too, was almost certainly wrong, but it has had remarkable staying power and has been given considerable prominence by those modern writers bent on reviving Mary Todd Lincoln's reputation.

The problem with the Mary Todd Lincoln-as-radical thesis, if it may be called that, is not that it misrepresents her views so much as it misrepresents their influence. The fact of the matter is that Mary's political views were so shallow and her political instincts so worthless that she had no discernible *political* influence on her husband. It is quite true that she voiced enthusiastic praise of the Emancipation Proclamation, especially when speaking to Charles Sumner, but did she ever criticize the policies of the Lincoln administration? No, and she did not influence them before the fact, either. When Lincoln was working for John C. Frémont's election in 1856, his wife was writing to a friend that she was too Southern at heart and had too much trouble with Irish servant girls to support anyone but Millard Fillmore. Fillmore was running against the ardently antislavery Frémont as both the Whig and anti-immigrant Know-Nothing candidate. Her views had no influence then, and there is not one iota of evidence to support the view that they were influential in 1862.

In the chapter about Mrs. Lincoln's growing antislavery views in Ruth Painter Randall's *Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage,* Mrs. Randall quotes Mrs. Swisshelm at some length. Yet the chapter does not cite a single Mary Todd Lincoln letter written *before* Lincoln's decision to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Because she "merged herself in her husband," as Mrs. Swisshelm saw, Mary liked her husband's proclamation, but it was *his* proclamation. It probably would not have mattered to American history had Mrs. Lincoln retained her old Southern feeling and disliked the Emancipation Proclamation. She disliked and distrusted William H. Seward too, but Lincoln kept him on as Secretary of State throughout his administration.

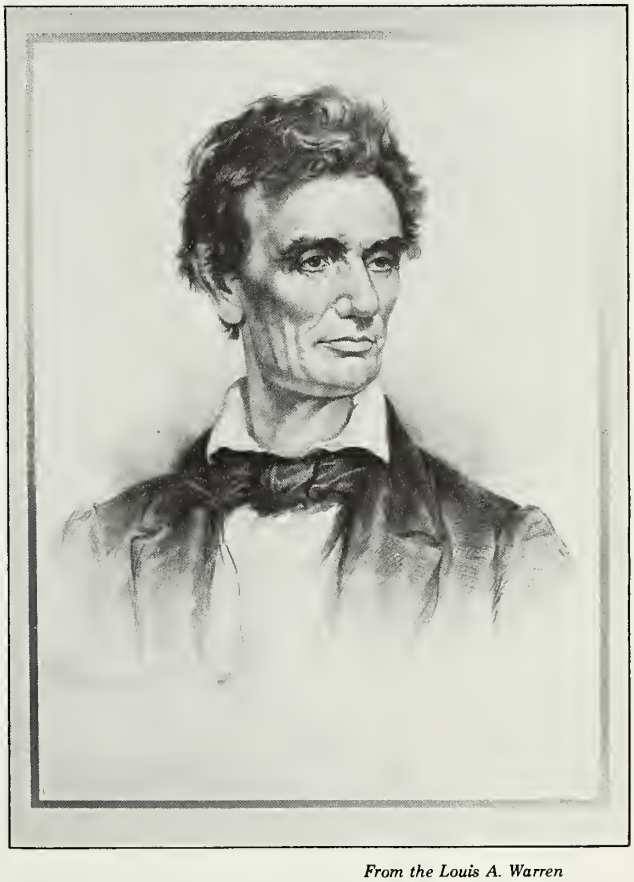
Mary Todd Lincoln should not be made the scapegoat for Lincoln's human passions, like political ambition; nor should she be credited with her husband's accomplishments, like the Emancipation Proclamation. She should be remembered as a woman who married brilliantly and who, by merging her life in her husband's, thereby touched greatness herself. After Lincoln died, greatness departed her life. Jane Grey Swisshelm knew that too. She knew that Mrs. Lincoln's life after 1865 was wretched and that Mary wanted nothing as much as she wanted to leave it behind. So Mrs. Swisshelm greeted news of her old friend's death as "sad, glad tidings."

THE PRINT THAT NEVER WAS

"If entirely agreeable to you, we should be glad of the privilege and opportunity to engrave your likeness on steel—with a view to publication of the same. . . ." So began a letter from A. H. Ritchie & Co. written to Abraham Lincoln on June 28, 1860. To interest the busy Republican Presidential nominee in their proposition, they criticized their competition:

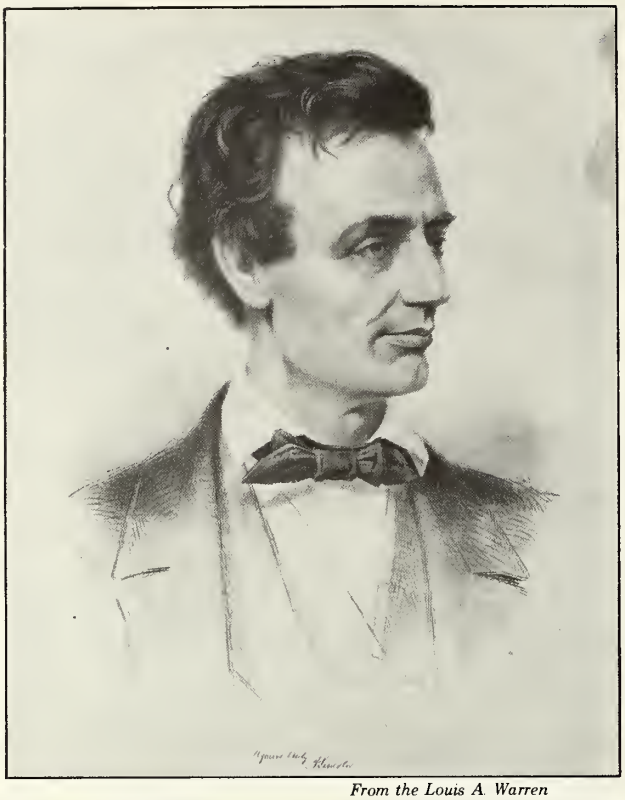
> We notice that the likeness made by Mr Hicks and that by Mr Barry are both to be reproduced on stone & in the *lithographic* form. You are undoubtedly aware that a *steel plate engraving* is very much better & more desirable than a lithograph—By the first named process, is secured not only a higher degree of finish, & greater vigor & character, but much better artistic effect—

Ritchie & Co. proposed a bust portrait, about 16 by 12 inches in size.



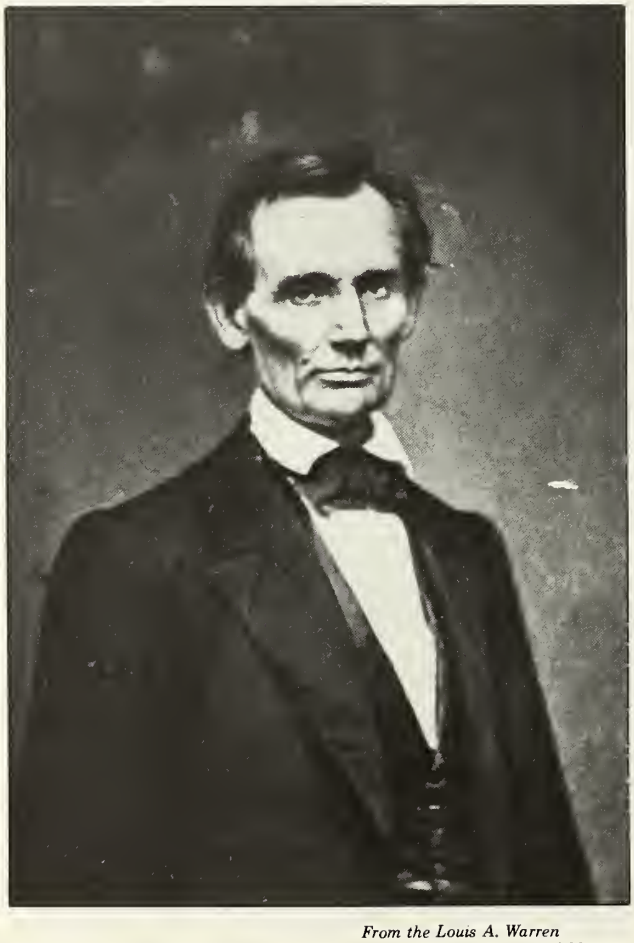
From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 3. Lithograph of the Charles A. Barry portrait.



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 4. Lithograph of the Thomas Hicks portrait.



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

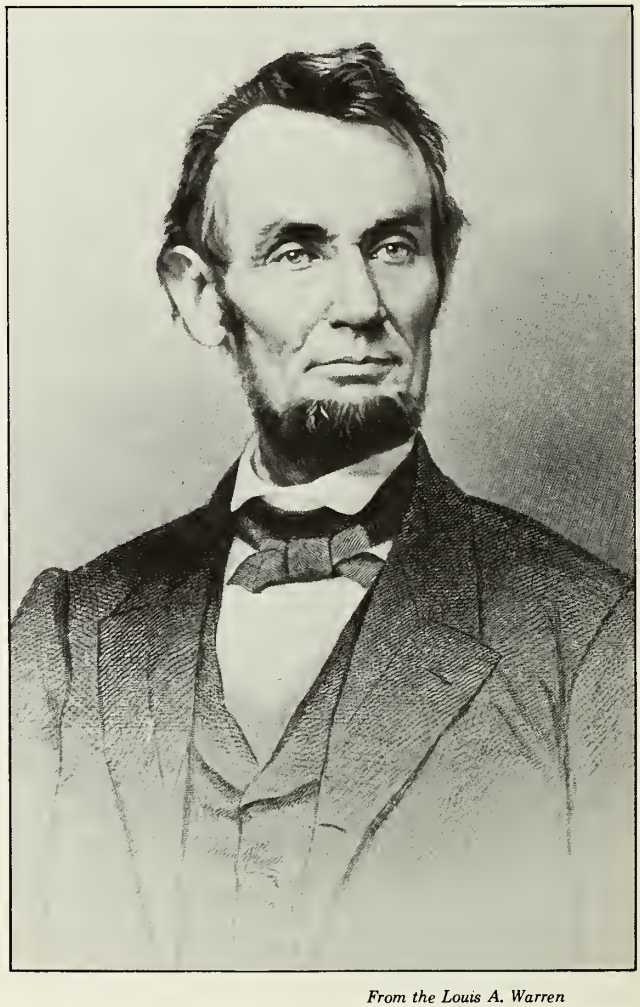
FIGURE 5. The Cooper Institute photograph, already much caricatured by June, 1860.

The engravers' problem was the lack of a model on which to base their print. "We would use [Mathew] Brady's Photographic likeness," they told Lincoln, "were it not that it has been already extensively copied & caricatured & we wish something different." They were referring to the so-called Cooper Institute photograph, taken by Brady on February 27, 1860, the day of Lincoln's famous Cooper Institute Speech. Astonishingly, that likeness already seemed common less than a month and a half after Lincoln's nomination.

The letter asked Lincoln to "get an Ambrotype or a Daguerreotype taken by one of the best operators as near you as may be convenient." The engravers enclosed instructions for the photographer and a handsome sample of their work. They also cited as references D. Appleton & Co., Booksellers & Publishers, and C. A. Dana of the New York *Tribune*. They would "guarantee that no improper use will be made of the likeness you may have sent to us."

Lincoln missed his opportunity to have the distinguished firm spread his likeness far and wide, and Ritchie & Co. missed their opportunity to cash in on the demand for portraits of the little-known Republican candidate. For some reason Lincoln did not or could not do what they wished, and the engraving company had to content itself with publishing prints of Lincoln long after he became President.

Ritchie & Co., nevertheless, did well with Lincoln's image. After his assassination they published an expensive deathbed scene and the enormously popular "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet."



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 6. Ritchie finally produced a large engraving for Lincoln's second Presidential campaign.